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Mrs. Meir Asks Sadat For Talks

An Intermediary Not Ruled Out

By Peter Grosse

RUSALIM, July 26 (NYT).—Jer Golda Meir appealed to President Anwar Sadat to join in making a "new" toward peace in the Middle East to "meet as equals, and a joint, supreme effort to reach an agreed solution."

The government's first co-ed statement after the ex- on of Soviet personnel from which began last week, Meir said, "It would seem this hour in the history of the can, indeed should be, the appropriate hour for change—and truly is the hour for change, it not be missed."

But the tone of the premier's dress to the Knesset, the parliament, was not optimistic. She made more of a than an offer. If she was to state Israel's long-standing position on a peace treaty in the softest possible language, she avoided softening a substance of Israel's negotiating terms on the occasion of this visit.

Mrs. Meir warned that pressure judgments about a Soviet xodus from Egypt would be a source of disappointment. The evacuation of the advisers d the experts, the reduction of visit units which were integrated in the Egyptian system—these constitute a significant fact, but not indicate the cessation of a Soviet Union's role in Egypt," Mrs. Meir said. "We have not at the end of the matter."

But, addressing herself directly to Mr. Sadat, she said, "No foreign country or factor can solve us, or instead of us, the problems which stand before us."

"Negotiation for the establishment of peace is no badge of surrender or humiliation. Negotiation for peace is a supreme revelation of sovereignty, of national honor and of international responsibility," Mrs. Meir said.

Only two days ago, Mr. Sadat ejected once again any thought of direct negotiations with Israel; Mrs. Meir was reportedly planning to include such a proposal in her address, but in final form her call to "meet as equals" did not preclude negotiations through an intermediary, if that would make it for Mr. Sadat.

For do we close the door on moves, such as your proposal of February, 1971, for a social arrangement for opening the Suez Canal," Mrs. Meir went on, still addressing Mr. Sadat directly. "We, too, regard such a settlement as a temporary solution," she said—significantly trying to meet the Egyptian leader's expressed fear that a partial settlement would harden into something permanent, to Egypt's disadvantage.

"We have not declared permanent borders, we have not drawn an ultimate map, we have demanded prior commitments on matters which must be settled by means of negotiations. We do not intend to perpetuate the cease-fire lines between us, or to freeze the existing situation."

The premier gave short shrift (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Premier Golda Meir at parliament yesterday.

Eagleton Again Discusses Illness, Will Try to 'Educate' U.S. About It

By Christopher Lydon

LOS ANGELES, July 26 (NYT).—Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, lifted his short-lived ban on further discussion of his medical history this morning and said he would try to "educate" the country through the coming political campaign on the problems of personal depression that he says he has conquered.

At the same time, Sen. Eagleton repeated his refusal to make public the medical records about his three hospitalizations for nervous exhaustion between 1960 and 1968. And he also drew back somewhat on his offer yesterday to have his personal physicians—an internist and a psychiatrist—talk to the press about his difficulties.

Sen. Eagleton, who disclosed his medical record yesterday in South Dakota, said then that his doctors would have more to say about him. But today he said that he had not given permission to either of them to speak about his case.

He said that on returning from a political trip to Hawaii tomorrow, "I'll call the two doctors and discuss with them what statement might be made." But he said that he considered both doctors to be bound by their professional ethics to remain silent in the interim.

Unity Breakfast
In his first strictly political remarks since the disclosures, Sen. Eagleton made only passing reference to his medical history at a unity breakfast of Democrats and labor officials at a hotel here this morning.

He emphasized that he and his running mate, Sen. George McGovern, had talked about "things other than my health" when they met at Sen. McGovern's retreat in South Dakota yesterday. Sen. Eagleton said that he and Sen. McGovern had agreed that they would need all the help they could get from Democrats and independents who had supported Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward S. Muskie, as well as others of Sen. McGovern's pre-convention rivals for the nomination.

Though Sen. Eagleton apparently was eager to avoid the subject in his formal remarks, his health was the main topic of discussion at the breakfast. And it was generally agreed to be a significant blow to the McGovern ticket.

"It's a big disappointment," said Ed Sanders, an attorney and early McGovern backer.

Humphrey backers were sparsely represented at the breakfast, but one of them suggested that Sen. Eagleton should have appealed directly for the nation's sympathy over television—as Richard Nixon did in 1962, when disclosure about his financial support jeopardized his place on the Republican ticket with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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U.K. Court Frees 5 Dockers After a General Strike Call

Lords' Ruling Made Unions Responsible

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, July 26 (NYT).—Britain's industrial crisis eased today with the release of five dockers whose imprisonment led to widespread unofficial strikes by thousands of workers.

Carried on the shoulders of their colleagues from the gates of London's Pentonville Prison, the dockers were freed after leaders of unions representing millions of workers agreed on a one-day national strike Monday. That strike, and several others now going on, are expected to be called off tomorrow.

The industrial troubles, which have closed all major ports, stopped publication of newspapers and disrupted other industries, are not yet over. Leaders of the 42,000 striking dockers meet tomorrow to decide whether to call another strike over general dock problems.

The immediate issue of the jailed dockers was settled by the National Industrial Relations Court, which had ordered them imprisoned in contempt last Friday. After intervention by the Official Solicitor, an obscure "watchdog" in the high court system, the court agreed to free the men even though they remained unrepentant.

Pose as Martyrs
"Their prime desire appears to be to remain in custody and to pose as martyrs," said Sir John Donaldson, the court's president, who announced their release.

He based the decision on a ruling that came this morning from the House of Lords, Britain's highest court. The Lords, dealing with another case, held that unions are responsible for the actions of their shop stewards.

Accordingly, Sir John said, the situation had changed. The dockers' union, the Transport and General Workers, was now responsible for any illegal picketing.

He noted that the union itself could now be fined for such activity. In short, he suggested, the men would not have gone to jail if the Lords' decision had come sooner.

The ruling by the Lords was potentially more significant than the controversy over the jailed dockers. Prime Minister Edward Heath and his ministers have regarded union responsibility as vital in inhibiting "wildcat" strikes that have so plagued this country.

On television tonight, Mr. Heath said the Lords' decision "vindicated" the industrial relations laws and the court. He said: "The union is now on the trade unions themselves to see that members obey the law."

"If the unions don't want the courts to interfere, they will have to put their own houses in order," he said. "The people of this country are sick to death of industrial strife."

New Law Opposed
The Lords' ruling, however, adds new uncertainty to the present state of industrial turmoil. It is expected to further intensify organized labor's furor over the new industrial relations law, which created the industrial court.

Because of the Lords' decision, the court's ruling on the dockers' case is now on the trade unions themselves to see that members obey the law."

"If the unions don't want the courts to interfere, they will have to put their own houses in order," he said. "The people of this country are sick to death of industrial strife."

The draw leaves Fischer one point ahead with a score of 4-3 in the 24-game, \$350,000 championship.

Fischer spent several minutes studying his 48th move, and Spassky, who had gone backstage for a glass of water, returned quickly and moved his king to his knight-one square.

Fischer glanced over the board for a second or two, then held out his hand to Spassky. The Russian accepted it, and Fischer stopped his clock.

Crowd Applauds
The crowd of about 1,500, which had sat in silence throughout the final nine moves, burst into applause, and Fischer, gulping down his orange juice and almost ran from the hall.

Spassky remained seated in his own leather swivel chair, given him by the Icelandic organizers to match Fischer's special \$470 chair, and watched as the Russian slowly got up and stroled out to the applause of the crowd.

After 47 moves the game had reached a position in which Fischer could give perpetual checks without being able to force a mate. The Associated Press noted.

Lat the same time, Fischer



LABOR TROUBLES—Police grappling with men outside the National Industrial Relations Court in London yesterday while the court was hearing the jailed dockers' case.

Denies They Are Targets

U.S. Cites 'Minor' Damage to Dikes

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuters).—The United States today acknowledged that U.S. planes had hit North Vietnamese irrigation dikes, but said they caused only "incidental and minor" damage to the flood control system.

Today's statement was made by State Department spokesman Charles Bray, who reiterated that the dikes were not targets for attack.

It was the first categorical admission that U.S. bombing had damaged sections of the 3,000-mile dike system.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said earlier that "there might have been some damage" as U.S. planes attacked anti-aircraft installations in the irrigation network.

Later, in Milwaukee, Mr. Laird said, "I state categorically that at no time has the United States government targeted any dikes or dams in North Vietnam."

At a news conference following an address to an insurance agents group, he said:

"Our fliers of course do go after military targets" and he added that military targets located on dikes and dams will be hit.

Mr. Laird also said good progress was being made in increasing South Vietnamese involvement in the air war.

"When I became secretary of defense, the South Vietnamese Air Force had less than 200 operational combat aircraft," he said. "Today they're operating 1,300, and they're doing very well."

Mr. Bray said that in air attacks on North Vietnam the possibility that dikes would be hit was always present.

He said the United States had evidence of the bombing's effect on the dike system, but he would neither confirm nor deny that the evidence had been gathered in special U.S. reconnaissance flights made over North Vietnam for that purpose.

Nor would he say whether the evidence had been given to Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, who said on Monday he had private and unofficial information that U.S. air strikes had been made on the dikes.

Mr. Waldheim appealed to the United States to stop bombing the dikes, which are vital to North Vietnam's flood control and agriculture.

Mr. Bray today described Hanoi's charges that its dikes were being systematically destroyed by U.S. planes as a carefully orchestrated propaganda effort.

Charges by Sen. Pell
Meanwhile, an influential Democratic senator accused the Nixon administration of conducting "sabotaging operations in Indochina" despite Defense Department denials that it has been trying to modify the weather over North Vietnam.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D.-R.I., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Oceans and International Environment, made his accusation at a hearing during which administration officials opposed a Senate proposal for an international treaty outlawing the use of weather modification as an instrument of war.

Sen. Pell said that despite four months of correspondence with the administration, the Defense Department declined to answer his questions about whether the United States is trying to manipulate the weather in Southeast Asia as a weapon of warfare.

"This response, coupled with the revelations made in recent articles by several investigative reporters, leaves no doubt in my mind that the United States has indeed been conducting weather modification operations in Southeast Asia," he said.

A State Department official, a Herman Pollock, told the hearing: "It goes without saying that the administration would not use techniques for climate modification for hostile purposes even should they come to be developed."

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American Wife's Campaign Seen as Factor

Soviet Jewish Activist Gets Light Term

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, July 26 (NYT).—A Jewish activist who has sought emigration to Israel and has evaded active duty as a reserve officer in the Soviet armed forces was sentenced today to one year's correctional work without loss of freedom.

The relatively light sentence imposed on the activist, Gavriel Shapiro, after a three-hour trial means that he will probably be assigned a job in Moscow, with up to 20 percent of his pay being deducted by the state.

Judith Silver of Cincinnati, who was married to Mr. Shapiro last month in a Jewish religious ceremony not recognized by the Soviet authorities, sought to re-enter the Soviet Union on Monday without a visa, but was turned away on arrival at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

On her return to the United States yesterday, she called on President Nixon to intercede on behalf of her Soviet husband by taking time out from trade negotiations with the Soviet Union and looking into "agreements on human and individual rights."

Mr. Shapiro, a 27-year-old chemical engineer, said after today's trial in a Moscow borough court that he would appeal the



Gavriel Shapiro UPI

sentence. He was greeted by friends outside the court building with flowers and kisses and flung into the air. The proceedings inside had been barred to foreign newsmen.

A red-haired man wearing a neatly trimmed beard, Mr. Shapiro credited his wife's vigorous publicity campaign on his behalf in the United States for the lenient sentence. Under Article 60 of the Criminal Code, covering evasion of a call to active service,

Mr. Shapiro could have been sentenced to up to three years' imprisonment.

Mr. Shapiro has said that he resisted the call-up on the ground that active service in the Soviet armed forces would expose him to secret information, making it more difficult for him to obtain an emigration visa.

The Jewish engineer failed to report for a period of active service in May. The following month he came out of hiding to marry Miss Silver in a religious ceremony and to apply for a Soviet civil wedding license. A date of Aug. 30 was set for the civil proceeding.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Shapiro's visit expired and she was forced to return to the United States. Shortly after having seen her off, Mr. Shapiro was arrested on the charge of evading military service, but was released 18 days later on his own recognizance, an unusual step under Soviet criminal procedure, which has been attributed to the publicity campaign on his behalf.

A friend, Mark Nashpits, who has been held on similar charges, has had no advocate for his case in the United States and has not benefited from such leniency.

Unlike Mr. Shapiro, Mr. Nashpits has not been freed and still is awaiting trial.

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Support Eagleton, Public Seems Divided

By Fred Farns

ON July 26 (UPI). — Republican columnists behind him, he admitted that some Democrats might be dropped from the vice-presidential race. President Richard M. Nixon's re-election effort, Clark MacIntyre, said the instructions to the administration were to keep Sen. Eagleton out of the ticket. The messages criticizing Sen. Eagleton for having been hospitalized in 1969 for "nervous exhaustion and fatigue" were "a real issue" that should be debated, he said. Sen. Eagleton said he had been hospitalized and that on two occasions he had received therapy, including electroconvulsive therapy. "I was not aware of Sen. Eagleton's medical record when I was elected," he said. "But he said he had been hospitalized and that on two occasions he had received therapy, including electroconvulsive therapy." Sen. Eagleton said he had been hospitalized and that on two occasions he had received therapy, including electroconvulsive therapy. "I was not aware of Sen. Eagleton's medical record when I was elected," he said. "But he said he had been hospitalized and that on two occasions he had received therapy, including electroconvulsive therapy."

Republican Aides Tied Anew To Break-In on Democrats

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI). — Diverse bits of new evidence—some significant and some mysterious—have emerged in connection with the break-in on June 17 at the offices of the Democratic National Committee. Newly available long-distance records showed yesterday that the phone number of a lawyer for President Nixon's campaign organization was called from a telephone listed in the name of a man arrested in the politically sensitive break-in. Calls were also placed from these phones to the numbers of a Justice Department consultant, Howard R. Hunt Jr., as well as to several hotels in Washington and to unknown parties in Chile and Venezuela. Moreover, a search of an automobile at the Miami International Airport has turned up material indicating that at least some of the men seized during the break-in visited Washington before the weekend when they were arrested.

Siberia Prepares For Tidal Waves Foreseen for 1973

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP). — The Soviet government announced today that plans are being made to relocate towns and industrial enterprises on the Soviet Far East coast in preparation for tidal waves predicted to strike next year. A report from Tass said the waves were expected to hit the 2,500-mile coastal line between northern Siberia and Taiwan during 1972-1973. The tidal waves are caused by earthquakes below the ocean bed. The quakes create tidal waves that roar westward at 250 to 500 miles an hour, reaching a height of about 100 feet when they strike the coast. Tass said warning of next year's waves came from the Soviet research institute at Vladivostok on the southern tip of Sakhalin Island, along the Pacific coast just north of Japan. Tass said the waves "emerge every three or four years with a full moon in between. The latest full moon is expected to be over in early 1973."

French Restaurateur Injured in Collision

DESCAMBAULT, Quebec, July 26 (AP). — Two persons were killed and the owner of a restaurant chain in France critically injured Monday night in a head-on collision near here, 50 miles west of Quebec City. Jacques Borel, 45-year-old president of the Jacques Borel restaurant chain, was in critical condition in a hospital in Quebec City. Mr. Borel's wife and his three children, Catherine and Christian, 19, and Patrick, 21, were also injured.



HELPING HAND—Sen. Thomas Eagleton, the Democratic party's vice-presidential candidate, patting into place a stray lock of the presidential candidate, Sen. George McGovern, before the press conference Tuesday at which it was disclosed that Mr. Eagleton had been hospitalized three times for "nervous exhaustion and fatigue."

Hopes to 'Educate' U.S. About Depression

Eagleton Again Discusses Hospitalization

(Continued from Page 1)

about his illnesses and had told newspapers, when he went to the Mayo Clinic in 1969 for electroconvulsive therapy, that he had gone to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for treatment of gastrointestinal difficulties. "When you need rest," he explained, "one of the things you need rest about most is rest from the press." He added that "the most overt physical symptoms" of his illness was "heavy heartburn. Whether it rises to the level of gastrointestinal problems, I don't know."

Offered to Retire He said again that "others will have to judge" the political consequences of his disclosure. He has offered to retire from the ticket if it causes Sen. McGovern serious embarrassment or political damage, but he referred again to Sen. McGovern's rejection of

that possibility and said that no discussions about leaving the ticket were under way. Asked whether he took any anti-depressant medication now, he said, "I do take an occasional very sporadic tranquilizer. I don't even know the name of it." Sen. Eagleton said he had not shown Sen. McGovern any of his medical records. "I haven't seen them, he hasn't seen them," he said. Yesterday he reported that he was in excellent health, on the basis of an extensive physical examination in Washington. Today he said that it had not included a psychiatric examination and added that he would submit to a psychiatric examination only if all four major candidates for office did.

He repeated his conviction that he now is a healthy man, that he had learned to pace himself and that, while diseases of the nervous system bear some stigma in the public mind, "in my own mind I do view it like a broken leg."

'Obligation' Noted He said that he had decided to answer further questions about his illness not only because "each city has its media" and wants to ask its own questions, but because he realized an "obligation to educate" the public about his type of difficulty and to encourage fellow-sufferers to believe that they can be cured. In the most extensive description of the symptoms of his difficulty, he said the manifestations were "loss of weight, edginess, irritability at times and then when the depression sets in, it's depression of the spirit. As my son says, 'You're down in the dumps.' In my instance," he continued, "I stayed down in the dumps longer, and that was the reason for my hospitalization."

Concerning the possibility of his becoming President, he said, "I think I've learned to pace myself," and noted that recent presidents all have been known for their efforts at relaxation—President Nixon in — trips to Key Biscayne and San Clemente, President Eisenhower with his golf, President Truman with his walks. "Having experienced what I have experienced in the past, I, too, would pace myself—probably something relating to water and beaches."

Connally Sees Wallace MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 26 (AP). — Gov. George C. Wallace, reported by friends to be planning to sit out the presidential race, was visited by John B. Connally yesterday. A source close to the governor said it would be natural to assume the two discussed Mr. Connally's "Democrats for Nixon" movement. The visit was described as "unannounced but not unexpected. It was a social visit," Mr. Connally said.

Eva Peron's Death Marked by Blasts BUENOS AIRES, July 26 (UPI). — Small explosions throughout this city today marked the 20th anniversary of the death of Eva Peron, the wife of former dictator Juan D. Peron. Three policemen were wounded by one bomb, five banks were damaged and the homes of the directors of two newspapers were slightly damaged.

Keating Leaves After 3 Years as Envoy to India NEW DELHI, July 26 (AP). — Kenneth B. Keating ended today a stormy three-year assignment as U.S. ambassador in New Delhi, the 20th anniversary of the death of the Indian prime minister, a pledge to improve its relations with the United States. Foreign Minister Swaran Singh publicly made the promise on behalf of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government at a luncheon banquet he gave in Mr. Keating's honor.

The 42-year-old former Republican senator from New York left a few hours later for the United States, where he will submit his resignation and then campaign for President Nixon's re-election. "Our two countries have far too many things in common, many more than the few we don't," Mr. Singh said in a toast to Mr. Keating.

Every effort should be made to see that the differences between our countries are removed, and it will be our endeavor to see there is scope for removing the causes of misunderstanding and improving our understanding of each other."

Historic Oak Topples DEDHAM, Mass., July 26 (AP). — A 50-mile-an-hour gust accompanied by a thunderstorm brought down the mighty Avery Oak, a tree that was fully grown when the town was founded in 1638. The tree, property of the Dedham Historical Society, was 500 yards away from the Fairbanks House, known as the oldest frame dwelling in America.

NASA Tests Model Of Reusable Vehicle EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., July 26 (UPI). — The modified version of NASA's wingless M-2, forerunner of a future generation of reusable spacecraft, made its first test flight yesterday. The rocket-engined M-2 was dropped from a B-52, climbed to 62,000 feet, hit a top speed of 594 miles an hour and glided to a landing on a dry lake bed in the desert, officials said. The craft is used to gather data for design of re-entry vehicles, like the planned space shuttle, which will be capable of making repeated flights into space and returning to earth unlike the one-shot space capsules now used.

From Tobacco Leaf to Citrus Air Pollution Blighting Agricultural Areas

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP-DJ). — Air pollution has thrown a smothering blanket over rich agricultural areas from California to New Jersey, the Wall Street Journal reports. Dirty air has destroyed tobacco leaf in Virginia and potato plants in Michigan, stunted citrus yields in Florida and driven out truck farming in areas of Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York. In the Los Angeles Basin, the agricultural and horticultural topography has been virtually transformed by air pollution. Most of the cut-flower industry has fled north. Farmers have abandoned efforts to grow leafy vegetables, and all growers have learned to accept other severe damage to their other crops, such as citrus, alfalfa, barley, radishes, green onions, celery and tomatoes. Estimates of the damage to agriculture vary widely, partly because some studies ignore losses others include, and partly because all of them are based on guesswork rather than hard data.

N.Y. Firm Signs Agreement To Show Soviet Films in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuters). — The first U.S.-Soviet trade and cultural agreement to be reached since President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May has been signed in the Soviet capital, it was announced here today. The pact is between the Novosti press agency and a private U.S. firm, the Hammet Corp. of New York. It involves distribution and production rights of full-length Soviet films, television documentaries and educational films.

Harvey Hammet, president of the corporation, told a press conference at the Soviet Embassy here that the deal was worth "hundreds of millions of dollars." It embraces Soviet films as well as the entire Soviet educational film-making output and granted him first refusal rights on all Soviet films, he said. The agreement is for a three-year period, with renewal rights. Contracts were signed in Moscow on June 21 by Mr. Hammet and Ivan I. Udaltsov, chairman of Novosti.

Soviet Embassy officials explained that Novosti was created by Soviet journalists and, in addition to work in the press and publishing field, also has television studios and a television department. The first films to be made available arrived this week from Moscow and will be shown soon to film exhibitors and television network officials. One is entitled "Farewell to St. Petersburg" and is a story about the frustrated love affair of the composer Johann Strauss when he visited Russia. Another is about the Soviet space effort.

Among programs to be co-produced in the Soviet Union, it was stated, will be a series of color sound films about the Soviet republics for use in American schools and universities. Mr. Hammet said another major project would be a television series on Soviet culture, starting with the great Soviet museums such as the Hermitage in Leningrad, some of which were at present unknown to the American public. He said the material to be shown would provide the "most sweeping opportunity for Americans to arrive at a more informed understanding of the interests and culture of the Soviet people."

U.S. Satellite First to Explore Earth Resources WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI). — The world's first earth-exploring satellite studied the earth from space today with all cameras working and producing "very nice pictures" of atmospheric and surface conditions. The 1,665-pound earth resources technology satellite was launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration into a near polar orbit from the Western Test Range at Lompoc, Calif., on July 23. It orbits the earth every 103 minutes from an altitude of 560 to 564 miles. Scientists expect the satellite to give them information about unsuspected mineral resources, crop growth, movement of glaciers, progress of plant diseases, and air and water pollution.

French Turn Back 11 Africans at Border MENTON, France, July 26 (Reuters). — Eleven Africans were turned back by French authorities at the Italian border here today when they attempted to enter the country without proper visas. The 11, who were in a bus, were identified as Somalis. They were apparently the latest victims of a so-called "slave trade" in which large sums of money are charged to transport non-Europeans without the proper papers across an international frontier to an area where they hope to find work.

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Hanoi's Choice...

What is probably the last round of the Paris peace talks prior to the American presidential election is now under way with the resumption of private meetings between Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

The issues are clearly drawn. President Nixon has offered a military settlement—a cease-fire, followed by release of American prisoners of war and withdrawal of all American troops in four months—leaving the political issue of South Vietnam's future government to be settled among Vietnamese. Alternatively, he is prepared to discuss a political settlement, ruling out in advance only the "imposition" of a pro-Communist coalition government by the United States.

Hanoi heretofore has insisted on a political settlement first, while refusing to negotiate it with Saigon unless President Thieu resigns and a new government that it dislikes less is installed there. But at least two hints of possible flexibility have now been lifted.

A possible willingness to separate the military from the political settlement was hinted in the Hanoi statement that political issues could be divided into "two aspects."

One, a halt in American support of the Thieu government, was Washington's "responsibility." But the next stage of arranging a

replacement government could be worked out among Vietnamese alone.

The demand for a halt in American support of the Thieu government presumably raises the question of military and economic aid. An aid halt has long been part of Hanoi's demand for "total" American withdrawal and Mr. Kissinger has indicated that this is negotiable.

The other hint of possible Communist flexibility came in a statement last week by Madame Binh, the Viet Cong negotiator, that suggested less rigidity on a political settlement. Some observers see a possible effort to explore a middle ground between the Communist demand for immediate removal of President Thieu and the formation of a coalition government, and President Nixon's January announcement that General Thieu had offered to resign one month before general elections conducted by mixed Saigon-Communist-neutralist electoral commissions.

What is not known yet is whether these hints, made publicly, are open for examination in the private talks or have just been advanced for propaganda, something that has happened in the past. Once Hanoi takes a decision to negotiate a settlement, it should be possible to devise formulas to reconcile the differences.

... Washington's Evasion

In its response to Secretary-General Waldheim's appeal not to bomb the dikes of North Vietnam, the United States government has distorted and evaded the main issue.

Dismissing as mere propaganda widespread reports that the dikes are being bombed, Secretary of State Rogers announced that he had instructed Ambassador Bush to point out to Mr. Waldheim that "the information that he has received concerning alleged deliberate bombing to damage the dikes in North Vietnam is false."

The secretary-general in fact had taken pains to make clear to a news conference Monday that he was not accusing the United States of deliberately bombing Hanoi's vital and highly vulnerable flood-control network.

"I cannot tell you whether the bombing was intentional or not," Mr. Waldheim said in response to a question. But he added that he had received "private and unofficial" information from Hanoi "that the dikes were bombed and also the nearby areas causing cracks in the dams and producing

the same results as if the dikes were bombed directly."

President Nixon himself said last month that bombing the dikes could cause "extraordinary" civilian casualties. He said then: "We have orders out not to hit dikes." But American officials have since said only that the dikes are not being "deliberately" targeted. Some officials have conceded that some dikes might have been hit "inadvertently" during the continuing heavy American bombing of the North, as a number of Western reporters and diplomats posted in Hanoi have reported.

Echoing the recent plea of Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, secretary-general of the World Council of Churches, Secretary-General Waldheim said: "I am deeply concerned about this development and I appeal to stop this kind of bombing which could lead to enormous human suffering, enormous disaster."

This humane appeal from the official spokesman of the international community deserves a more forthright response from the United States government.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sadat and the Russians

The departure of the Russian military personnel from Egypt has strongly affected the relations in the Middle East. The Egyptians themselves are reassessing a part of their freedom of action. Theoretically this also could comprise a decision to launch yet another war against Israel. But as the necessary military means are lacking, this risk seems not very serious—or it would have to be a gesture of despair.

If Egypt would realize that the road to a solution by war in fact has been cut off, then the judgment could ripen that only a peaceful solution will open new perspectives. By changing drastically his attitude towards the Soviet Union, Sadat at least has paved that way.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Sadat has cautiously camouflaged a real eagerness to dialogue with Nixon... Despite his affirmations that nothing will change in Egyptian-American relations and despite his denunciation of the policy of Washington, the impression prevails that Sadat made a discreet overture to Nixon.

—From Combat (Paris).

French Connection

President Nixon has sent President Pompidou a telegram to congratulate French authorities for the recent seizure of drugs made in southern France... Yet an American weekly magazine, referring to a report by experts, says that the heroin traffic from France has not been interrupted and that American peddlers so far have not had any difficulty in supplying the market. How can they be positive that the heroin available on the American market comes from France? The authors of the study are indeed very well informed, or very well ill-disposed toward France—unless their information and that of the alleged experts, whose report

they cite so readily, comes from the same circles which, a few months ago, were criticizing "the inaction of the French police." If the American peddlers are still getting supplies as easily as before, the logical inference is that the "French connection" is not the only one.

—From La Nation (Paris).

China's Concordes

China's decision to sign a "preliminary purchase agreement" for two Concorde supersonic jetliners may not be quite as good as a contract to buy the three it was originally reported to be considering, but the announcement in Paris will be viewed as a conspicuous feather in the cap for the Anglo-French sales team who pressed Concorde's case both in China and at the Paris air show last year. It is all the more noteworthy that the Chinese agreed on two aircraft when reports from Paris last week indicated that Air France may delay placing a firm order which had been expected ever since BOAC announced a commitment to buy five Concordes at a price of £115 million.

Chinese aviation officials were clearly impressed with the plane but one of the earlier snags, which has apparently now been resolved, was the installation of American electronic devices which were embargoed by Washington. Presumably the two aircraft will form the nucleus of an international supersonic service between Peking and Europe after delivery in 1976-77. In the meantime China may also buy Boeing 707s from the United States. The Chinese order will do much to quicken worldwide interest in Concorde at a time when, following its recent Far East sales flight, it became the subject of heated controversy as a source of noise and pollution.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 27, 1897

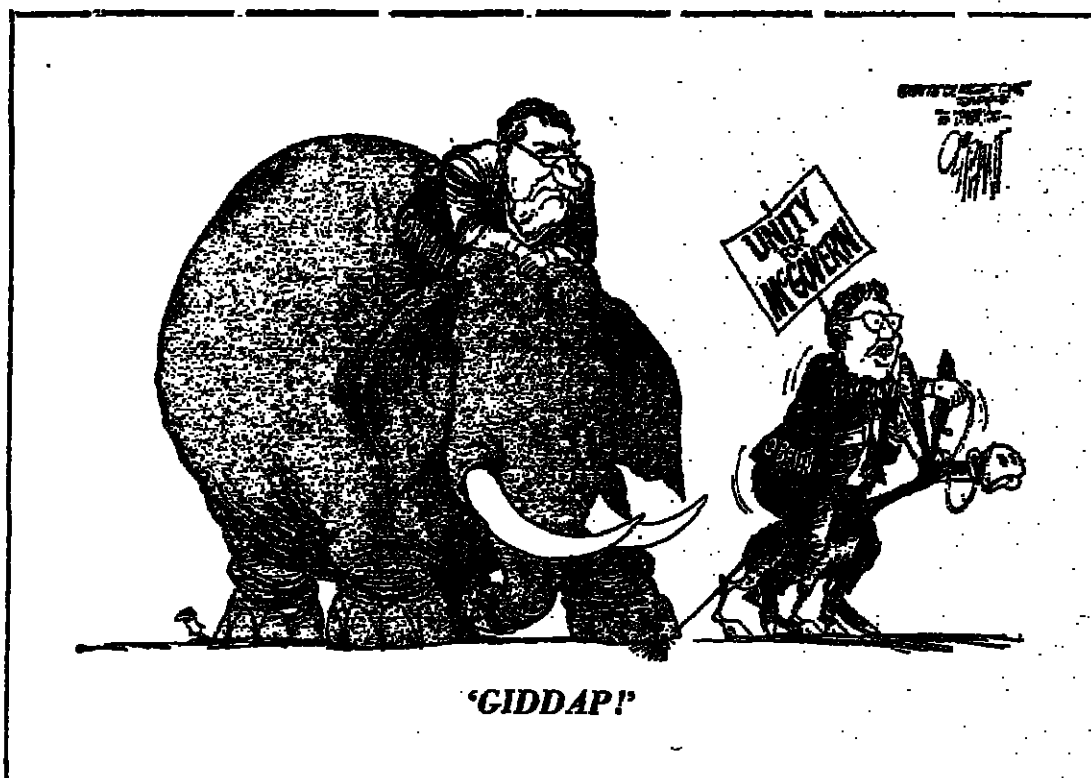
BOSTON—While the feminine heart of Massachusetts is torn with the thought that the gay plumage of songbirds no longer can be used to decorate those wonderful contrivances which it cunningly designates as hats, the unfeeling police of the classic city are literally immersed in thought about how to prosecute. This is all the result of the law passed by the legislature prohibiting the wearing of such feathers for ornament.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1922

WASHINGTON—The government has assumed virtual control of transportation through the orders issued last night by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which contemplate the checkmating of loss of coal production through crippled transportation. Orders were issued that all carriers forward freight by the most direct route and further that a priority for the movement of food, livestock, perishables and coal should go into effect.

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The 'Cautious' Giants

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—In his four-hour speech to the central committee of Egypt's only political party, President Anwar Sadat said he had asked Moscow to reduce its military personnel in Cairo because of the Soviet Union's "excessive caution."

This is an odd phrase to be used about the leaders in the Kremlin, but it dramatizes one of the most hopeful and least understood aspects of the great power struggle in the world today, namely, that the great powers, despite their ceaseless struggles against one another, are still careful to prevent their smaller allies from getting enough arms and power to risk starting another world war.

Nikita Khrushchev's gamble in putting long-range missiles in Cuba in 1961, which threatened to change the balance of power in the Western Hemisphere, is the most obvious exception to this rule of caution. It raised the possibility of a nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and sent a shudder through the world.

However, once President Kennedy faced up to it, neither side has ever taken such a risk again. What Sadat has requested from the Soviet Union is enough modern offensive weapons to crush Israel, and the right to use them as he pleases—even if this threatened the extinction of the state of Israel and risked the intervention of the United States.

Sensible Move

What Moscow has said is that it will not give any other nation the power to create conditions that might force the U.S.S.R. into an unwanted war against the United States. It will not furnish modern offensive arms it cannot control, and while this may seem "excessively cautious" to the Egyptians, it seems obviously sensible and reassuring to the United States.

This does not mean, though it is often suggested by other nations, that there is some kind of deal between the two major su-

per powers to impose their will on less powerful nations. Nor does it mean that Washington and Moscow have any "formal understanding" about cutting the world into spheres of interest.

What it does mean is that they insist on taking risks for their own national advantage—as the Soviet Union did in its occupation of Czechoslovakia and the United States did in its aerial war on North Vietnam—but that they will not provide enough modern arms for other nations to do the same.

The big powers make their alliances, as Moscow has done under the Warsaw Pact and the United States under the North Atlantic alliance, even with atomic weapons in place, but always under a unified command and with the veto on military action still resting in Washington and Moscow.

Moscow is the arsenal of Communism (and China to a lesser extent) and Washington is the arsenal of the non-Communist nations, and both want other nations to agree not to acquire nuclear weapons while leaving the big powers with the decisive atomic machinery.

This amounts to a big power policy of saying "Don't do as we do, but when our national interests are at stake, do as we say. And it is not surprising that other nations resent this as a condition, if not a demand, of big power control and implied intimidation. If not a policy of downright domination.

Even so, this unequal system imposes a certain uneasy order on world politics. It tolerates and even encourages terrible and monstrous human tragedies, as in the Vietnam and Indo-Pakistan wars, while the great powers maneuver for advantage at the expense of other peoples. It is clearly no substitute for a rule of law in the world, for the big powers still do as they please, but in the present transition of world politics from the international anarchy that produced two world wars in the 30 years between 1919 and 1939 and the ideals of the United Nations,

which both Moscow and Washington repeatedly defy and even scorn when it suits their interests, it is a little better, not much but some.

No Missiles

Moscow and Peking keep on providing arms to Hanoi, and Washington to Saigon, but Moscow withholds from Hanoi the missiles which could easily blow out of the water the U.S. aircraft carriers and bombers that are daily carrying on the most savage bombing ever waged by a large nation against a small.

Meanwhile, the United States has armed Israel and South Vietnam, but not with the weapons under their own control that could settle the local conflicts at the risk of world war.

It is hard to characterize a policy of such big power control as one of "excessive caution," and it is bearable only if it eventually leads to control of great power military arms, but at least it has put some governor on the will to settle the ancient struggle of the Middle East by force of unlimited and uncontrolled arms.

The tragedy is that the great powers want control on others but not on themselves. This is what infuriated De Gaulle when he insisted on his pathetic nuclear force under France's own command, and this is clearly what angers Sadat in Egypt and the rulers in Hanoi and Saigon, who want even more arms from the giants, which would make things even worse than they now are.

A Pompidou Theme

Europe Again Turn To the Mediterranean

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—For several European countries, Egypt's difficulties with the Soviet Union could not have come at a better time. If the United States is following the developments in Cairo with interest, the Europeans are being tempted to play some kind of role in the developing situation. There is talk again of a vacuum being created, and the Europeans are dusting off their various Mediterranean policies to see if they can't be blended into some kind of offer that might appeal to the Arabs.

This will be a main theme in the French-Italian conversations that begin today with President Georges Pompidou arriving in Italy for his first conversations with the new Italian government, and his first visit to Italy as president.

The analysis being made here is that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States in the long run can make the kind of offers to the Arabs that Europe can. The United States is too tied up with Israel, goes the analysis, and the Soviet Union, though it has been the Arab's friend in need, has an ideology that is too alien for the Arabs to forge any permanent links.

Both Italy and France have urged turning the Mediterranean into a "lake of peace." Neither has shown any particular affection for the growing Soviet fleet in the sea, or the U.S. fleet that attracts it there, and both believe that the Arabs and Israelis might have an easier time sorting things out if the superpowers would go away.

Of course a lot of this is European self-interest. The French are only too happy to play superpower any chance they get, and have shown themselves willing to step into vacuums before—Libya, for example—or use their influence to curtail Arab favor—de Gaulle's "guarantees" to Lebanon, for example. It has paid off, as the recent oil settlement with Iraq amply showed.

But though France has long espoused Mediterranean and Arab policies, it has been considerably less fervent than Italy—or Spain, for another—when it comes to a concerted European Mediterranean policy. The French, with vaster global interests than the Italians, are aware that the United States does not look with favor on all aspects of the Europeans' Mediterranean designs, and Paris, though it does not always show it, is concerned about its state of relations with Washington.

Still, France is behind one of the Mediterranean ideas that

most irritates Washington. Common Market's ever-tightening preferences in bordering the sea. Pompidou's establishment of a Mediterranean-wide free area (which, according to French, would be done that is, within the GATT work and rules), something London feels would be inimical to U.S. interests.

This would turn the periphery of the European free area into a much vaster zone, would automatically step toward the heart of the world into economic influence. This "zone" has received no attention inside the EU administration, but so far advocates. Still, there are people who feel it is a step that there already is some, Soviet-Eastern zone and Common Market and that the only question decided is where to put nations—including the Arabs. The Italians would go further than simply the Mediterranean nations, a non-Arab into the Market orbit. The new government already is a pan-Mediterranean cooperation conference, originated by Tunisian Habib Bourguiba, who the Arabs are going to be of the larger European conference.

Not Unanimous

The French and certainly do not agree aspects of low to a Mediterranean policy, are one reason that this Pompidou-Leon meeting. Though they do so on how to do it, both men agree it should be a meeting that could them closer on policy.

As for the rest, there is to be considerable polite disagreement, and some agreement, less considerable. French are fond of saying Italy traditionally has been "international" in outlook, a just a polite way of saying Italy is both too "Atlantic" too "supranational" for them.

But it is also a way of saying that France is more "national" than the others, and, as it has basically been this between Gaullist national the supranationality of the Europeans that has made Common Market such an exciting spectacle over the French-Italian relationship should run true to this too.

Report From Hanoi—V

Hanoi Continues to Face South

By Joseph Kraft

Columnist Joseph Kraft has just spent several weeks in North Vietnam. This is the fifth of six reports on what he saw and found there. His next article will be published Saturday.

HANOI.—Thong Nhat Park, a spot of greenery in the middle of Hanoi, wears a rundown look in these days of bombing and blockade. But at the entrance there remains one patch of meticulously manicured turf.

The grass has been clipped to form the letters of the ancient provincial capitals of North, Central and South Vietnam. It spells out, as if they were all part of one state: "Hanoi-Hue-Saigon."

That writing on the grass asserts what is well-known on occasion for North Vietnam. Reunification with the South is the ruling principle for this country, its constant focus of attention and chief unfinished business.

That goal is affirmed daily in all the media. Everywhere there are placards quoting the section of Ho Chi Minh's last testament that pledges that "our compatriots in North and South will certainly be reunited. And whatever differences there may be among the top leadership, they have all sworn fidelity to Ho's testament.

So intense is the commitment to reunification that realities that happen to get in the way, however complicated, are dismissed as simple, unadmitted wrongs. The American presence, in particular, is seen as plain aggression, unjustified either by appeal from South Vietnamese leaders or as a response to pressure from North Vietnam.

'You Don't Belong'

As one official put it: "We are at home in Vietnam. What we do is our business. You don't belong. What you do is aggression. You just want to establish a neo-colonialist, puppet regime." Given that outlook, Hanoi has been slow to pick up what is probably the most sophisticated view in Washington of how to end the war—withdraw the American troops and then let the Saigon government fall of its own

not nearly so disappointed the results of the often Washington seems to suggest barometer of the feel is a briefing I was given military situation in South Vietnam by Col. Nguyen Thuan, editor of the leading left tary newspaper.

"The offensive," Col. Thuan said, "is part of our resistance. It is to continue the fight in the hands of the people. This is what we gained."

"First, we weakened the army. We killed or put commission 150,000 enemy. Except for the Seventh Division all other enemy divisions were decimated."

"Second, we contracted the area of action. The enemy is forced to concentrate around Quang Tri and other places. They are forced to counterattack."

"Third, we broke the defensive line along the border. In every they were surprised, and to retreat."

Moreover, the offensive is ably not over yet. It is agreed here in Hanoi that Minister Vo Nguyen Giap has some cards to play in the continuing battle for Tri, maybe in the long battle for Hanoi, maybe in the increasingly intensive skin down in the Delta.

The basic fact is that of unification has not been named. Neither has the use of military force even though the North Vietnamese may see that the important immediate effort lie at the peace table.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Raise Flag Over Citadel

on Units Mop Up in Quang Tri

July 26 (AP).—South Vietnamese soldiers hoisted a flag over Quang Tri today but field pockets of enemy soldiers in and around the fortress.

Observers estimated it would take another two days to mop up the area and completely seal the stronghold. The last bastion of the enemy in the capital's northernmost

front, noting the were being bombarded by Vietnamese fire from the city, said "You can mop up but not the intense. The paratroop com-

mander, Lt. Gen. Du Quang Dong, said his troops had raised the South Vietnamese flag on the northwest wall of the Citadel. The 50-acre walled compound was "virtually cleared" of enemy troops, he added.

Gen. Dong said North Vietnamese soldiers were being routed out by three companies of paratroopers, totaling about 600 men. They were supported by South Vietnamese artillery batteries and air strikes that included napalm drops.

Everything We've Got

An American adviser said pockets of enemy soldiers were entrenched inside and outside the Citadel, and declared: "The only way to deal with these guys is with napalm and flame throwers."

We put in on top of them everything we've got. They take the tactical air, artillery, mortars, the whole works, and still they keep popping out of those bunkers.

Communications and field commanders have not reported casualties in the battle for the 19th-century fortress. The only casualty, figures given so far have been for isolated, insignificant actions outside the city.

"It is very difficult to say exactly how much territory is in our hands," said Saigon spokesman Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien. "The government troops are still fighting the enemy and the enemy is still resisting."

South of the main battlefield, North Vietnamese gunners continued to harass government supply convoys on Highway 1 with mortars, rockets and machine-gun fire.

Legion of Merit

Gen. Frederick Weyand, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, visited South Vietnamese paratrooper headquarters at the northern front to decorate Gen. Dong with the U.S. Legion of Merit. He said the South Vietnamese drive to retake Quang Tri, captured by the enemy May 1, was "going very well."

"No American units could have done better in this situation," Gen. Weyand told newsmen. "This is the toughest kind of fighting and the North Vietnamese continue to send additional manpower down here. I think it is fruitless for them but they think there is advantage in it."

Gen. Weyand said Hanoi might be able to sustain the current level of its offensive for some time. But he expressed doubt that the North Vietnamese could regain the momentum of their initial invasion last March.

"They are in a sense fanatics and ruthless in that they are willing to spend lives," he said. "They will continue to keep going as long as they see advantage in it."

In the air war, the U.S. command announced that an A-37 fighter-bomber was shot down Sunday near An Loc, the provincial capital 80 miles north of Saigon, and the pilot was killed. The command said more than 200 U.S. planes attacked targets in North Vietnam yesterday, wrecking a half-dozen bridges, cratering two MIG airfields and damaging a machine plant.

Military Law Enforcement

SAIGON, July 26 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu, using the extensive powers granted him last month by the legislature, has put the military in charge of law enforcement in South Vietnam, the semi-official Vietnam press said today.

Mr. Thieu's order allows civil authorities to continue handling any duties not assumed by the military.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Gruver as stating in an affidavit accompanying the petition: "During the briefing [the night before the assault], a couple of questions were asked whether we were to shoot the women and children. Medina answered that we were to kill everything—everything that walked."

Mr. Gruver also stated he recalls Capt. Medina saying such an order came from Lt. Col. Frank Barker, task-force commander. Col. Barker was killed in a helicopter crash four months after the assault.

"No other witness testified to this fact," the petition states. "It is respectfully submitted that Gruver's testimony will not be merely cumulative, and is newly discovered evidence."

In a separate trial, Capt. Medina was acquitted of all charges in the My Lai case.

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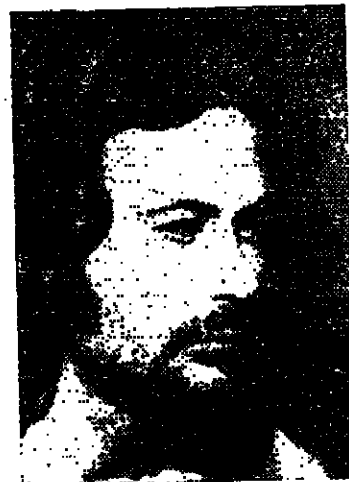
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Charles Dean Gruver

Calley Finds Lost Witness, Asks Retrial

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Attorneys for Lt. William L. Calley Jr. have asked for a new trial on the ground that the Army lied when it said it could not locate a missing witness to the My Lai massacre.

A petition filed yesterday with the Army Court of Military Review asserts that the witness, Charles Dean (Butch) Gruver of Stotesbury, Mo., was contacted by the Army during Lt. Calley's 1971 trial.

But at the time of the trial the government professed to have no knowledge of Mr. Gruver's whereabouts, the petition stated.

Capt. J. Houston Gordon, one of Lt. Calley's lawyers, confirmed that the petition seeks a new trial because of additional evidence Mr. Gruver could provide. Capt. Gordon declined further comment on the petition, which was reported in detail by the Daily Oklahoman, of Oklahoma City.

Lt. Calley, commander of the platoon that swept through the South Vietnamese village of My Lai in 1968, was convicted of murdering 22 civilians and sentenced to life in prison. The term later was reduced to 30 years. He is under house arrest at Ft. Benning, Ga., while appeals are pending.

The petition said Mr. Gruver can support Lt. Calley's key argument that his company commander, Capt. Ernest Medina, ordered him to kill everything in the village. Capt. Medina testified that he never gave any such order, but did say common sense should be used in dealing with civilians.

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\$150 Million Vinylon Plant

Japan to Finance China Purchase

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, July 26 (WP).—In his most significant gesture to China since taking office three weeks ago, Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka gave the go-ahead today for low-interest government financing of the purchase of a \$150 million vinylon synthetic fiber manufacturing complex by Peking.

Mr. Tanaka has been setting the stage for a possible visit to China this fall, and his reversal of a long-standing ban on the use of Export-Import Bank credits in trade with Peking is viewed here as directly linked to his forthcoming negotiations with Chinese leaders on the normalization of relations.

Tokyo is expected to seek long-term Chinese commitments for the supply of oil, coal and other natural resources as one of the key elements in an overall understanding accompanying the establishment of diplomatic ties. This would presuppose, in turn, a relaxation of hitherto rigid Japanese repayment terms governing the sale of high-technology industrial equipment desired by China.

The use of Export-Import Bank credits in dealings with Peking has been bitterly opposed by the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan. Former Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida promised Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek in a controversial 1964 letter that Japan would give easy-term credits for industrial equipment to Taipei but not to Peking. Mr. Tanaka has indicated that

he regards the "Yoshida letter" as defunct. But he has avoided any direct move formally repudiating past assurances to Taipei.

Mr. Tanaka's International Trade Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, called a news conference to announce that he had conferred with officials of the Kuraray Co., Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Asahi Chemical Co. and Toray Co.

Mr. Nakasone said that he had promised Export-Import Bank funds to underwrite the pending sale of a vinylon plant and related petrochemical plants for the manufacture of ethylene and polyvinyl alcohol. The precise terms of the sale are still being negotiated, but the plants involved are expected to total about \$150 million if the deal goes through.

Some observers here believe that the Japanese move was spurred by the recent U.S. government decision authorizing the sale of Boeing aircraft to China. Japanese business circles are fearful that U.S. companies will get an inside track in economic relations with China unless Tokyo moves quickly now to establish closer political and economic ties with Peking.

Business pressure is the key factor pushing Mr. Tanaka toward early action looking to normalized ties with China. In contrast to pro-China opposition groups, however, business lobbyists do not envisage a sudden about-face. They talk of a long bargaining process in which Japan holds back on actual rec-

ognition of Peking until it gets desired commitments on the supply of natural resources and Japan's overall share in Chinese foreign trade.

Japanese government sources depict the meeting between President Nixon and Mr. Tanaka beginning Aug. 31 as the result of a U.S. initiative inspired by fear of Tokyo's rapidly escalating moves toward normalization with Peking.

Robbery at Paris Club

PARIS, July 26 (Reuters).—Four armed men today escaped with 600,000 francs from the Paris gambling place, the Club de l'Aviation, in a raid early this morning.

to Viet Cong Hunted

edy Exchanges Letters Hanoi on Naming POWs

Neil Sheehan

PARIS, July 26 (NYT).—Hanoi's Communist government has opened a channel for the North Vietnamese over the American prisoners of war.

For yesterday released a number of letters between President Ton Duc Thang indicated that it ask the Viet Cong a list of Americans South Vietnam.

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Edward Kennedy

North Vietnam. The U.S. government says it has evidence that 404 men have been captured and are alive in the North.

Translation Late

Sen. Kennedy's letter to the North Vietnamese president is dated May 19 and Mr. Thang's reply is dated June 16. The senator did not receive an official translation of the Vietnamese text into English by North Vietnamese translators until last Sunday, however.

In his letter, Sen. Kennedy asked Mr. Thang to have "competent services" of the North Vietnamese government "facilitate the identification of all American personnel" held in North Vietnam, as well as those captured in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The phrasing included U.S. civilian officials who have been captured and U.S. and foreign journalists.

Mr. Thang did not mention Laos and Cambodia in his reply, but said in regard to the South: "About the identification of the names of the Americans captured in South Vietnam, we will exchange views with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (the shadow government of the Viet Cong) which will take an appropriate decision on this subject."

The wiretap dispute centers on a secret court filing by the prosecution last Friday night, in which it was revealed to the judge that someone on a list of 15 defense attorneys and consultants had been picked up in a wiretap on someone else's telephone.

Judge Byrne explained yesterday that a single "communication" was involved and that it was a phone call to one of the defense personnel from "an installation under surveillance."

High Court Decisions

According to the defense, recent Supreme Court decisions require that a full hearing be held before trial to determine whether the wiretap was legal, whether it affects any of the evidence in the case, or whether it might dilute the confidential attorney-client privilege.

But Judge Byrne said that his own inspection of the secret surveillance had convinced him that the conversation overheard was "utterly without significance or relation in any way to this case" and "could not conceivably relate to the attorney-client privilege."

Therefore, he ruled, it did not violate the defendants' Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable searches and seizures or their Sixth Amendment right to counsel.

In fact, Judge Byrne said in a carefully worded ruling from the bench, the defense has no standing to request a hearing on the electronic surveillance at this time.

He added, however, that the prosecution would be required to file a secret explanation of the authorization for the wiretap "installation" at issue, in order to facilitate the defense appeal of his ruling.

Strikes in Italy Affect Hospitals, Farms, Papers

ROME, July 26 (Reuters).—Hospital doctors, agricultural laborers, printers and Red Cross workers were on strike today as Italy continued to be plagued by labor unrest.

The doctors are protesting against failure to renew the contracts of various categories of assistant doctors. They are only treating emergency cases during the 24-hour national strike.

Red Cross workers were in the second day of a three-day strike to back their demands for cash for laid-off workers and for reforms in the social services.

The nation's 1,700,000 agricultural workers, who have been holding staggered regional stoppages for a week, struck on a nationwide basis today.

Printers and journalists were also continuing their fight with publishers who have stopped printing Monday morning newspapers because they claim the triple Sunday pay rate makes them uneconomical.

Printers were striking today to prevent publication of tomorrow's editions.

'High Society' Prostitution Ring Broken in Rome

ROME, July 26 (AP).—Police said today they broke up a "high society" prostitution ring in Rome and had a list of 150 diplomats, bankers and actors who paid up to half a million lire (\$850) for the company of a teen-age girl.

They arrested Rosa Vurro, 40, and charged her with procuring, white slavery and inducing minors to prostitution.

Police said Miss Vurro, known by the nickname of Rosalinda, also enticed foreign girls into her ring. They have identified 83 girls aged 15 to 21. Two were Swedish and several were Brazilian. All the rest were Italian.

Fossalinda, police said, was very exacting in her selection of the girls. They were cover-type beauties, preferably with a high-school background and good manners. Police said she would drop a girl from her ring immediately if a client complained about her.

D. MacKenzie, 93, Dies; Directed 'Pauline' Series

JERSEY CITY, N.J., July 26 (AP).—Donald MacKenzie, 93, who directed the silent movie series "The Perils of Pauline," died at his home here Friday.

Mr. MacKenzie directed actress Pearl White in the series of cliff-hanging episodes during 1914. The 20 films took 10 months to complete.

The series featured the heroine being chased by all sorts of villains. She frequently was seen tied to railroad tracks with a train speeding toward her or was sitting in a car tottering over a cliff.

Also an actor, Mr. MacKenzie played the villain in some of the episodes. He was born Donald MacKenzie MacNab in Scotland but used his middle name as his stage name after coming to the United States in 1903.

He was also a leading man for the Champion Studios in Brooklyn, at Ft. Lee, N.J., played in Paramount's first talking picture and appeared on stage with Helen Hayes. He continued acting in films, theater and television until his retirement in 1957.

Khotso Sethuntsa

DURBAN, South Africa, July 26 (UPI).—Khotso Sethuntsa, 32, a black herbalist who claimed to be the world's most successful medicine man, died in a hospital here last night. He had been hospitalized 10 days following a heart attack.

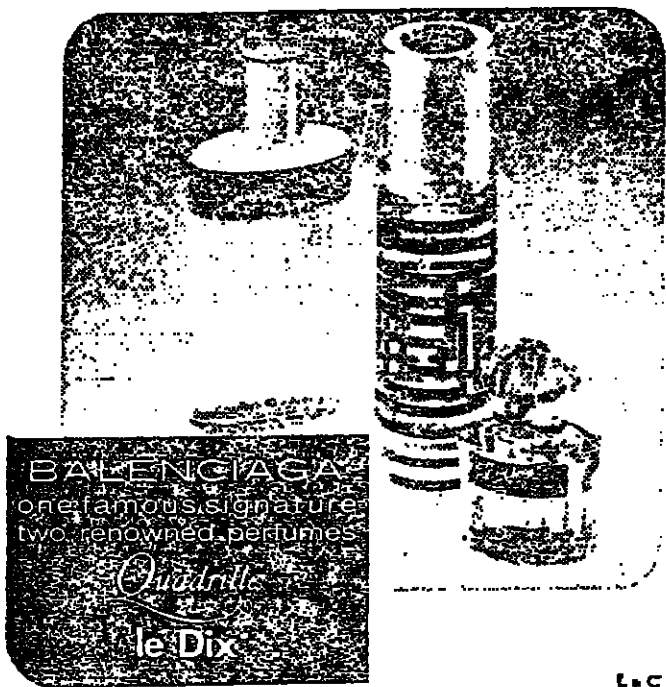
Mr. Sethuntsa, who made an estimated \$133 million during his career, is survived by his 23 wives and 300 children.



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NEW YORK - CANNES - DEAUVILLE - MONTE-CARLO

Givenchy, Ungaro Save the Day for Paris Fashions

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 26.—The couture collections here were just going down for the third time when Givenchy and Ungaro came along today to keep them from drowning.

Givenchy's is the Paris made-to-order collection at its very best. The fabrics are exquisite. The colors are flattering. The whole look is suave, elegant and terribly expensive, which is exactly what the ladies who can afford made-to-order clothes are looking for. Why should they settle for the chicken that some of the couture houses are offering when they can find a real bird of paradise at Givenchy?

Ungaro's new collection is quite different. As much an artist as a fashion designer, Ungaro has his ups and downs, depending on his own temperament and the times. This season he has managed to produce the ultimate in a made-to-order sportswear collection, something that is new to Paris and today's ideal in the American fashion world. Ungaro, who has been consistently bypassed by most of the American retail fashion experts, except for fashion consultant Mildred Cusina, is about to be rushed off his feet by new admirers, who are calling the clothes the most exciting things in Paris.

"I did it without making a single sketch," Emanuel Ungaro said, back in the workshop after the applause for his opening had died down. "I spent some time working and thinking in Switzerland. After I started, the whole thing simply evolved."

Givenchy, too, opens with an especially good group of outdoor clothes. They look young and fresh and Givenchy shows them with his own shoes that have higher, chunky heels but minor platform.

One of the leading characters in the Givenchy collection is a new little coat that he makes in several lengths, right on to full length for evening. It has cap shoulders but no sleeves, and a cut that swings away from the body. He likes it in both wool and suede and puts it over everything from tweed suits to fallie dresses. Probably his favorite look is the three-quarter length coat over a plaid tweed suit. The plaids are the cheerful kind and the suits themselves are classic with belted jackets and pleated skirts. Quite obviously, he likes the idea of contrasting sleeves. When they aren't missing completely from the coats, they are made of long-haired furs.

Evening clothes, for which he's famous around the world, take up more than half of Givenchy's collection. There are so many and all so completely individual that his fans will have a tough



At left, Givenchy's evening gown and coat in blue silk with black velvet polka dots



At right, Ungaro's black wool pants topped with jacket in black and white checks

time choosing between the puritan little fallie and moiré and the more drop-dead sequin embroideries and décolletages.

Givenchy takes the curse off the safe little black evening dress by inventing an abstract patchwork of plush velvet and smooth fallie for some of them. The fabrics provide more shape than all the clinging, molding ball gowns of the past few years. Givenchy gives them, as well as the moirés, a neckline slightly scooped from shoulder to shoulder, long tight sleeves and a moderately full skirt.

He uses some charming prints, designed for him especially, of course, like the pale green and white jungle with lions lurking vaguely among the leaves. It's on a tissue-weight fallie for the long coats and chiffon for the dresses or the evening pajamas.

He has some interesting décolletages. One has no shoulder straps but a high back with a ribbon band or a necklace that holds the dress in place. Sheaths of tree-bark crepe or velvet are often cut a good two inches or so below the waistline in back. One of Givenchy's most drop-

dead evening outfits is the copper-colored fallie dress and jacket embroidered in wide stripes of copper-colored sequins. He stripes black fallie with black velvet and outlines cardigans and dresses with little mirrors or sequin designs, but never overdoes it. If you've got it, flaunt it, as they say.

Alexandre was there, doing imaginative hairdos again, thank goodness, since most of the hair in the Paris collections so far has looked definitely do-it-yourself. For Givenchy's evening clothes he doubled up a pigtail

high on the back of the head, and designed a shoulder-length pageboy covered with a spider web of a snood.

Ungaro's new collection, which followed Givenchy's in split-second timing, satisfies both the fashion intellectuals and the right wing girls with the purchasing power—no less than a miracle. At couture prices, the clothes are the last word in that casual, throw-away look that everybody craves.

For his outdoor clothes, Ungaro uses three basic fabrics, double-faced cashmere and flannel mohair for the coats and angora for the dresses. Once a tailor at Courrèges, he has a special feeling for coats. This season, in white, black or pastel cashmere checks, most of them have the big, wide open lapels typical of Ungaro, drawing belts and flat patch pockets. They are slim through the body with ample armholes and wide sleeves.

Ungaro puts them over both his usual wide pants and his simple dresses which are either tucked through the middle or more classic shirtwaists. Besides the angoras he uses Sonia Knapp's contemporary, stylized flower prints on wool voile.

The characteristic Ungaro look is the coat with lapels wide open to show a white ascot attached to the dress neckline. Ungaro's shoes are neat little sports types with silhouette outlined in contrasting color leather.

He uses fur quite lavishly for Ungaro. In the collection are both pink and yellow mink, and for topsuits dyed wine red or forest green to say nothing of patchwork sweaters of many colored mink diamonds.

Ungaro goes on with the layered look that he has always loved and many of his coats cover jackets, vests or little sweaters before they get down to the shirt. Ungaro's evening dresses are as simple and sporty as the rest of his collection, just long black or white crepe shirt dresses and no fireworks.

His jewelry for the collection combines ebony and ivory in necklaces or medallions that are sometimes strung across the dress.

"I'm sincere. You have to trust me whether I'm bad or good," says Ungaro, who is very good this time.

Joan Littlewood's Blueprint for Pleasure

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (UPI)—Joan Littlewood, who revised, at least temporarily, English theatrical thinking with her productions of "Oh, What a Lovely War" and Brendan Behan's "The Hothouse," is at it again. Her objective is to bring cheer to Britons of all ages, a formidable ambition, she admits. But she is the person most likely to succeed in such an enterprise.

"English entertainment is in need of revitalization," she said. "That saying about the English enjoying themselves sadly must be of fairly recent origin. Vauxhall was a pleasure park for centuries. Peppys described it as the mingling ground where aristocracy rubbed elbows with the people. Court ladies and their beaux came masked, but all classes participated. It was the stronghold against killjoys."

Miss Littlewood also called to mind the concerts of Handel's "Water Music" on the Thames, fireworks over the river and the balloon rides over the city in the 16th century. She would like to restore such general joy, and if she can get the necessary funds, has blueprints for the construction of a Fun City.

"I want to create a pleasure center on the Isle of Dogs. No, not a Disneyland, though there would be a section for children, but something like the Tivoli Gardens of Copenhagen—a park of promenades, restaurants, bars,

theaters—all kinds of theaters. There must be the two poles: pop music and classical music, dance halls and dance performances, variety shows and great plays," the director said.

Workshop
After an absence from her London projects for a few years, during which she conducted an experimental theater for the Tunisian government and made films in India, Miss Littlewood reopened her workshop, The Theater Royal, Stratford East, two seasons ago.

This season she has revived "The Hothouse." Her plans for the

coming season begin with "Costa a Packet," which Frank Norman, who wrote an early Littlewood success, "Fings Ain't Wot They Used to Be," is completing.

"Remember, one must always have the two poles; in this case, the theme which Frank is supplying and the theatrical treatment. The scenario is about a lower-middle-class family that, having saved up, goes on a holiday to Spain. Their adventures on vacation will probably be multiplied in production—with song, dance and ideas that spring up in rehearsal."

Woly Spynka, a Nigerian poet,

has written a play which will be acted by a white troupe and a black troupe. Kenneth Hill, who wrote "Forward Up Your End," a musical satire about corruption in Birmingham, has a new comedy about medicine and doctors. "No title yet," said Miss Littlewood. "Perhaps 'How's Your Health?'" Shelagh Delaney, whose "A Taste of Honey" was one of our best plays, is finishing a new play, also as yet untitled. We'll have a Christmas spectacle for the children, "Big Rock Candy Mountain," a musical with English and American folk songs as its score.

Walked

Miss Littlewood was born in London of a working-class family and attended the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. On graduation she walked all the way to Manchester to obtain a job as writer and actress on the BBC. She later formed an amateur theater group there. Her outstanding performance was as Mother Courage. Bernard Shaw praised her work, but warned her: "The English distrust art and you will probably be arrested as an immoral woman. Don't let that bother you too much. If you want to stay in the theater you must cultivate resiliency."

Miss Littlewood is still at large, striking, like Cyrano, at falsehood, prejudice, compromise and cowardice. Her theater has received a £25,000 grant and a guarantee to cover losses. She is at it again, determined to reform the English stage.

A Wine-Loving Democracy

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (UPI)—The outstanding characteristic of Le Rubis, a little famous à six just off Rue Saint-Honoré in the Rue du Marché-Saint-Honoré, is the crush. Everybody seems to be talking at once and anyone standing alone in silence is swept into the current.

Wine is behind it all. Good wine, personally selected at the grower's by Le Rubis's owner, Léon Goulin, who dispenses it to ex-citizens in expensive suits, workmen in blue, as to an occasional hippy and a few foreigners.

The story of this little democracy of wine-lovers begins in 1848 when Mr. Goulin and his wife Simone bought the wine bar, which had not been previously known for quality wine.

The Goulins came from the Sarthe, famous for its rillettes, or potted pork, which Mrs. Goulin still prepares herself for the delectation of Le Rubis clients.

Mr. Goulin's first vin d'origine was a sweet white Coteaux-du-Layon 1947, a great year in Anjou as it was everywhere in France. But business was so bad that he seriously considered selling out and going back to his hometown.

Advice
His clients saved the day for him. They liked his Coteaux-du-Layon (which he still buys from the same grower) and they

told him he should bring in other good wines. He took their advice, buying next a Cabernet rosé from Anjou and then starting in on wines of Beaujolais, adding one after the other as his buying trips led him to good growers.

His first clients were right. Business increased. In 1963, he was awarded the Prix du Meilleur Pot de Paris for the quality of his wines. Today he has wines from the Loire valley, the Beaujolais, the Rhône, Bordeaux Alsace and other regions.

Some of Mr. Goulin's current best are 1971s: Sancerre, Brouilly, Chénas, white Macon and the latest appellation contrainte of Burgundy, Saint-Véran, a light, fruity white with a touch of almond to it. He has an unusual and excellent 1970 Muscat, a very dry and very fruity white from Alsace, and a very pleasant 1970 Châteauneuf-du-Pape, a red Bordeaux Supérieur.

Part of the noontime crush is caused by the hot plat du jour, consisting of such simple, inexpensive and delicious dishes as tripes sarthaises, petit salé (pickled pork) and boudin noir (blood sausage). But at any time of day there are cold cuts and cheese better than those I have eaten in certain three-star restaurants.

(Le Rubis, 10 Rue du Marché-Saint-Honoré, Paris. Telephone: 073-89-39. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and in August. If you expect to eat lunch, get there before noon. Only cold plates in the evening. Closes at about 9 p.m.)

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Japan Rejects U.S. Trade Plea

Japan, July 26 (AP)—Japan rejected U.S. import restrictions, particularly on steel, to help correct a balance-of-payments problem.

A rejection came on the second day of a conference that U.S. sources said, rejection was not here were strong at the two sides compromise solutions in the days of talks.

The United States sought to lift restrictions on imports of oranges, juice and peaches from Japan. U.S. negotiators said Japan's demand for lower tariff rates on such goods would seriously hurt U.S. exporters.

U.S. negotiators noted Japan's demand for a last January and soon to attempt a "case," the sources said.

EEC Unit to Study Charges Asians Are Dumping Fibers

BRUSSELS, July 26 (AP)—The Common Market Commission has opened an anti-dumping probe into charges that Asian countries are dumping synthetic fibers in the EEC.

The commission's anti-dumping division, said today, the probe was opened after EEC producers complained that fibers were being sold in the community at prices about 20 percent below those of EEC manufacturers.

Dumping is the practice of selling goods abroad at a price less than that prevailing at home. International rules provide for penalties, or dumping duties, to be added to the price of dumped goods. It can be proven that there is "grave damage" to domestic producers.

Mr. Klein said there had been an increase in recent months in demand by EEC industries for anti-dumping action by the commission. He cited still-open procedures covering steel tubes from Spain, ammonium nitrate fertilizer from Romania and fertilizers from Yugoslavia. Other procedures had been requested but decisions to open them hadn't yet been taken, he said.

Mr. Klein said the EEC tries to avoid imposing dumping duties. Rather, he said, it tries to work out arrangements with offending exporters to raise the prices involved. He noted that this has been successfully accomplished in five cases: Rubber working boots from Czechoslovakia, cattle sold from Japan, explosives from Yugoslavia, steel rods from Cuba and fertilizers from Greece.

Burns Warns Turmoil In Money May Go On

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today the recent turmoil in foreign exchange markets may continue until a new international agreement is reached on a world monetary policy.

He told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that the renewal of market confidence internationally "is due in no small measure" to last week's U.S. intervention in selling German marks to stabilize the dollar.

But, he added, the disturbances in exchange markets—including the crisis over the pound sterling—"provide a clear warning" that if other crises are to be avoided, international monetary reform negotiations must start promptly.

Mr. Burns said the fact that the U.S. trade deficit and international accounts are still seriously out of balance was not a surprise, even though the United States devalued the dollar.

It may take two or three years before the beneficial effect of the depreciation of the dollar is fully realized, he said.

Commenting on the domestic situation, Mr. Burns said "there is good reason to expect" the current expansion of the economy to continue into 1973.

"At present, the Federal Reserve is in a favorable position to continue pursuing a path of moderate monetary growth, for economic expansion thus far has been orderly and supplies of real resources are still ample," he said. The money supply has been expanding at a rate of about 5 percent.

"Aid," he added, "is, as seems likely, private credit demands advance at a temperate pace, interest rates near current levels could continue to prevail in the months immediately ahead."

But he warned Congress—have administration spokesmen—that the rising government budget deficit must be controlled while the economy is growing and unused capacity narrowing—to avoid adding "explosive fuel to the fires of inflation."

Tighter Rein Needed

Mr. Burns said inflationary pressures in 1973 would be great, noting there will be collective bargaining agreements covering large numbers of major industries.

He said a tighter rein of inflation is needed, not only to



Arthur F. Burns

Dow Index Drops 1.88

Wall St. Prices Drift Lower, Some Hit by Profit Reports

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT)—The stock market posted a slight decline today for the second straight day. There was some weakness in glimmers, steels, chemicals, airlines and oils on the New York Stock Exchange.

Many issues reacted to earnings reports. A decline in second-quarter profits, for example, sent Bethlehem Steel down 1 1/8 to 28 7/8, while U.S. Steel fell 7/8 to 28 1/8 after trading at its yearly low of 27 3/4. "Big Steel" sold at a record price of 108 7/8 in 1959.

Copperweld Steel, rising 1/8 to 33 1/4, showed a substantial gain in June-quarter earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 1.88 to 932.57. It was ahead more than 2 early in the session. Trading was moderately active early in the session but slowed later. Total turnover declined to 14.13 million shares from 17.18 million yesterday.

After the close of trading yesterday the company announced a 3-for-1 split, raised the quarterly dividend and declared a special cash dividend.

Phelps Dodge eased 1/2 to 15 1/8. It reported a second-quarter per share net of 29 cents, down from 42 cents a year earlier.

White Motor dipped 7/8 to 15 3/8 after reporting a lower net. Chrysler however, gained 3/8 to 32 5/8, and brought to 3 1/8 the rise over the past three sessions.

Early in the week, Chrysler reported second-quarter per-share earnings more than double that of a year ago.

General Motors and Ford are expected to report earnings either tomorrow or Friday. GM rose 1/8 to 74 1/2, with Ford down 1/4 to 64 1/4.

Joy Manufacturing gained 3/8 to 42 1/2, although it had traded as high as 44 1/4. Joy confirmed it has arranged with the Soviet Union for a mutual exchange of research and development information.

Genuine Part rose 1 3/8 to 38. It expects 1972 sales and earnings to exceed last year's record of \$214 a share on sales of \$387.14 million.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Industrial Products

States asked Japan imports of electronics and integrated circuits. Sources quoted negotiators as saying it set a date for the start of talks on import restrictions imposed down the technological gap two countries is still said Japan's electronics would suffer lasting U.S. interests with need technology were enter Japan freely, said.

negotiators also gave response to the long-

Joy Mfg. Warns on Soviet Deal

Joy Manufacturing does not expect any immediate increase in its business with Russia as a result of an agreement with the Soviet Union's coal and ore mining industry, Andre R. Horn, financial vice-president, says. "We've been exchanging machinery and technology with the Russians for years. All I can tell you is that this is an agreement to exchange technology. It's not a multi-million-dollar deal on the table for tomorrow in any shape or form." He says he expects no sudden sales and he wishes to avoid giving Joy shareholders the idea that there is anything to get excited about yet.

Teijin, Romania Study Joint Venture

Teijin has reached agreement with the Romanian government to launch studies on the feasibility of a joint synthetic textile venture. The company says Romania proposed large-scale textile production with capital and technology supplied by Japan. Romania also asked for cooperation in the construction of a petrochemical combine using local crude oil, Teijin adds.

Plastic Waste Disposer Developed

Nigeria Engineering, of Japan, has developed a pilot plant to dispose of and utilize plastic waste by a pollution-free process. The company says the plant permits plastic waste to be melted at a low temperature to prevent the emission of pollutants. The melted waste is mixed with carbon soot, or heavy metal sludge to produce a tough material that could be turned into bricks, boards and other structural forms for building and other civil engineering purposes. The plant is designed to handle 10 tons of plastic waste daily.

Conti Expects Another Profit Fall

Continental Gummi-Werke expects a further deterioration in profit this year, after halved net

earnings of 21 million marks in 1971. Sharp competition and production cuts in the motor industry have meant a 9.5 percent drop in turnover and a 12 percent drop in output in the first half of the year, executive board chairman Adolf Niemeyer says. Turnover last year was unchanged from 1970 at 1.59 billion marks, and Mr. Niemeyer says the firm will be satisfied if it reaches this level again this year.

Renault Raising Prices by 3 Percent

The French state-owned Renault auto company is increasing the price of its 1973 range of cars by an average of 2.9 percent from Oct. 1. Renault says the increase is due to higher costs arising from the application of European anti-pollution standards, and the introduction of new safety standards.

Greek Refineries Contract Signed

The Greek government and industrial-ship-owners Stratis Andreadis and Ioannis Latsis have signed a contract for the construction and operation of two new oil refineries. The decision to build two refineries instead of the much-discussed single refinery, which would have been Greece's third, comes after more than three years of government talks with several Greek magnates. The two plants' total annual output is to be 9.5 million metric tons.

U.S. Auto Sales Remain Strong

Sales of U.S.-built cars remained strong in mid-July, even though industry sales on a daily basis slipped from last year's record levels. Every auto maker except General Motors posted healthy sales gains from the year-ago period to make the 10-day period the second best in mid-July ever, even though it was 6.8 percent below last year. GM sales were off 32.7 percent because sales centers last year pushed sales to record levels. Ford sales were up 18.9 percent, Chrysler 26 percent and American Motors 52.7 percent.

France Balances '73 Budget

PARIS, July 26 (NYT)—The French national budget for 1973 will be up 11 percent from this year and, for the fourth consecutive period, will be in balance, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was speaking to newsmen after today's regular cabinet meeting, which examined the budget proposal.

Total government spending will rise to 196 billion francs (about \$38 billion) from the 176.5 billion francs provided for in the 1972 budget.

The finance minister said the 11 percent increase would be the same as the rise in the gross national product next year. The

budget goes into effect from Jan. 1, 1973.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that despite the spending increase, there will be no rise in taxes. He said final details remain to be worked out and the definitive version of the budget will get cabinet approval in September.

Government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said the budget will stress spending on public services such as roads, schools and telecommunications. Outlays in this sector will rise 17 percent from this year's spending, he said.

French Sugar Firms Deny EEC Charges

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—French sugar concerns today rejected the anti-trust action taken by the Common Market Commission earlier this week.

The National Federation of Sugar Producers issued a statement saying it has not been informed about the reported action. After studying the document, the federation reserves the right "to refer the matter to the competent authorities on the prejudice caused to the profession by the various charges," which are wrong as far as France is concerned, the statement says.

Alcan Profit Up 9.2% in Quarter

MONTREAL, July 26 (Reuters)—Alcan Aluminum net profit rose 9.2 percent in the second quarter and 2.5 percent in the first half, the company said yesterday.

Profit was \$18.9 million, or 55 cents a share, compared with \$17.3 million, or 51 cents, in the 1971 second quarter. Sales rose to \$399.9 million from \$389.7 million.

In the first half, profit was \$33.3 million, or 97 cents a share, up from \$25.5 million, or 75 cents, a year earlier. Sales were \$725.5 million compared with \$722.5 million.

Alcan's 1971 figures were restated.

Good Gainers

Among the better percentage gainers were Bath Industries, up 3 1/2 to 38, and Associated Transport, up 1 1/8 to 11 5/8.

Bath reported second-quarter earnings of 64 cents a share, against 38 cents in the comparable 1971 period.

Associated Transport, which has moved up in every session this week, continued to benefit from the announcement of purchases in the stock by Eastern Freightways.

Philip Morris rose 2 1/2 to 109 1/4 after raising its dividend and reporting improved earnings. Other leading tobacco issues were lower. Liggett & Myers, up 1 3/4 to 44 1/4, noted recently that six-month profits would be down despite higher sales.

Deere rose 1 point to 62 1/2.

\$2.6 Billion Space Award To Rockwell

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—North American Rockwell Corp. today won the multi-billion-dollar prime contract to develop the space shuttle.

Willard P. Rockwell Jr., president and chief executive officer, said more than 50 percent of the work will be parceled out to 10,000 subcontractors.

The estimated value of the contract is \$2.6 billion. The work will provide employment for up to 160,000 persons over a six-year period.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration selected Rockwell over three other major aerospace firms, finalists in the bidding.

ABC			
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	206.2	173.3	
Profits (millions)	10.17	4.43	
Per Share	1.19	0.63	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	413.5	358.3	
Profits (millions)	16.68	7.2	
Per Share	2.05	1.02	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	256.5	235.6	
Profits (millions)	20.56	18.34	
Per Share	0.45	0.40	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	481.1	439.0	
Profits (millions)	36.02	33.58	
Per Share	0.84	0.75	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	242.9	248.8	
Profits (millions)	15.3	11.8	
Per Share	0.63	0.46	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,264.0	1,170.0	
Profits (millions)	48.8	37.4	
Per Share	1.64	1.47	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	515.1	511.8	
Profits (millions)	36.86	47.85	
Per Share	0.83	1.08	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,519.5	1,783.7	
Profits (millions)	61.25	80.58	
Per Share	1.39	1.83	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	180.3	180.4	
Profits (millions)	4.34	0.42	
Per Share	0.55	0.05	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	334.1	268.1	
Profits (millions)	9.31	0.58	
Per Share	1.40	0.05	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	215.6	208.5	
Profits (millions)	2.78	4.4	
Per Share	0.54	0.84	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	409.6	390.7	
Profits (millions)	6.89	6.78	
Per Share	1.33	1.25	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	528.5	527.2	
Profits (millions)	19.78	0.45	
Per Share	1.08	—	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	149.1	118.4	
Profits (millions)	7.48	3.53	
Per Share	0.85	0.41	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	277.8	232.1	
Profits (millions)	13.22	7.07	
Per Share	1.51	0.81	

Greyhound			
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	708.5	679.6	
Profits (millions)	16.3	15.7	
Per Share	0.39	0.40	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,380.1	1,330.0	
Profits (millions)	24.7	25.7	
Per Share	0.60	0.65	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	298.7	288.3	
Profits (millions)	16.54	22.39	
Per Share	0.56	0.74	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	585.96	581.96	
Profits (millions)	32.8	44.81	
Per Share	1.10	1.50	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	228.7	228.3	
Profits (millions)	16.54	22.39	
Per Share	0.56	0.74	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	585.96	581.96	
Profits (millions)	32.8	44.81	
Per Share	1.10	1.50	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	535.0	472.5	
Profits (millions)	31.79	25.57	
Per Share	1.13	0.91	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,010.3	885.5	
Profits (millions)	59.24	47.02	
Per Share	2.09	1.88	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	312.3	274.5	
Profits (millions)	6.08	5.23	
Per Share	0.30	0.24	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	589.0	515.6	
Profits (millions)	8.88	7.36	
Per Share	0.55	0.50	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	181.6	175.4	
Profits (millions)	15.02	13.08	
Per Share	0.65	0.59	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	324.1	201.3	
Profits (millions)	17.45	15.44	
Per Share	0.78	0.70	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	428.0	387.8	
Profits (millions)	30.72	26.98	
Per Share	1.38	1.23	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	512.3	489.8	
Profits (millions)	95.25	89.59	
Per Share	1.78	1.71	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	448.3	465.5	
Profits (millions)	2.47	1.08	
Per Share	0.09	0.04	
1972	1971	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	822.6	874.3	
Profits (millions)	9.87	32.14	
Per Share	0.52	1.77	

SEC Plans New Controls

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has proposed extensive new regulations aimed at preventing the future development of wildly gyrating "hot issues" markets in new stocks.

The proposals go far beyond simple increased disclosure of the company's condition and prospects by the issuer of the stock—although that is a main facet of the recommendations.

Moreover, the commission would impose upon underwriters new responsibilities to make sure that the issuer was telling the truth about his business.

The SEC would not, under the proposals it made yesterday, do the actual regulating. It has asked the National Association of Securities Dealers to propose detailed rules for the conduct of underwriters. The NASD and the national securities exchanges were asked to draft rules relating to the conduct of brokers handling what might become "hot issues." They have a deadline of Sept. 15 to make their proposals.

The undersigned as principals offer these Debentures subject to prior sale and change in price, if, as and when issued and accepted and subject to the approval of Counsel.

New Issue

\$100,000,000

Province of Ontario

5% Debentures to mature August 1, 1997

(Callable 1992)

To be dated August 1, 1972

Right of Prepayment at Holder's Option

The owner of any Debenture will have the right to elect that the Province of Ontario shall repay the principal amount of such Debenture on August 1, 1980. Such election, which shall be irrevocable, may be made only after August 1, 1979 and prior to February 1, 1980, by presenting the Debenture at the office of the Treasurer of Ontario in the City of Toronto to have an appropriate notation made thereon to the effect that the Debenture will mature on August 1, 1980.

Price: 100.00 to yield 8.00%

Plus accrued interest

A copy of the circular is available upon request.

Wood Gundy Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited
Midland-Osler Securities Limited	Burns Bros. and Denton Limited
Harris & Partners Limited	Greenfields Incorporated
Gairdner & Company Limited	Cochran Murray Limited
Walwyn, Stodgel & Co. Limited	R. A. Daly & Company Limited
Brawley Cathers Limited	Andras, Bartlett Cayley Ltd.
Bank of Montreal	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	The Bank of Nova Scotia
Fry Mills Spence Limited	Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited
Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited	Bankers Securities of Canada Limited
Burgess Graham Securities Limited	Collier, Norris & Quinlan Limited
Crang & Urduguy Inc.	

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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100% Stocks and Bonds										100% Stocks and Bonds										100% Stocks and Bonds																													

HILTON INTERNATIONAL IS A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS THAT ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN THE FAR EAST. **MAHILA HILTON** NEAR AGANA ON THE BAY. **HONGKONG HILTON** ON HONG KONG ISLAND. **KUALA LUMPUR HILTON** OPENING SUMMER. **MAHILA HILTON** IN CENTRAL MANILA. **SINGAPORE HILTON** ROOFTOP POOL AND RESTAURANT. **TOKYO HILTON** CENTER OF TOKYO SOCIETY.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Market Summary

[illegible]

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Stock Indexes			
	Yest.	Prev.	High
am...	131.2	131.1	131.2
...	148.60	147.99	148.60
rt...	153.46	156.19	157.68
30...	504.0	502.5	543.6
500	217.19	216.41	227.30
	45.58	49.18	49.73
	124.0	123.7	131.0
	330.01	335.76	339.21
	296.23	293.27	296.38
(ol...	3250.75	3337.43	3450.25
	401.5	401.4	419.4
n.w.	(c) old.		

Tokyo Exchange	
July 26, 1973	
	Price Ten Yen
Index	151
Sumera	304
Print	256
	Mitsui Ei
	Mitsui Hry
	Mitsui C
	Mitsui C

ed to announce that

RONALD A. STRUNC

has joined our firm as an

Institutional Registered Representative

Dominick & Dominick

BRUSSELS OFFICE

Notice to shareholders

ARD, Inc.

is pleased to announce a cash dividend

CONCLUSIONS

of record as of June 1, 1972, are entitled to dividend pro-rated from the date of purchase to June 1, 1972.

Dividend payments are being disbursed
through

10 Bld. du Théâtre,
CH. 1824 G. 1825

[illegible]

“We made only one acquisition last year. Significantly, it was in housing.”

The figures in our next annual report should make for even more interesting reading.



The figures in our next annual report should
make for even more interesting reading.

City Investing Company

For a copy of our annual report, write our
Managing Director, City Investing S.A.
Stockerstrasse 38
8002 Zurich, Switzerland.

George Scharffenberger
President, City Investing Company

[illegible][illegible]

London 65.27
Zurich 73.28
Paris (125 kilo) 88.84

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[illegible]

PA Consultores de Dirección
(P.A. International Management Consultants, Ltd.)

Affiliate of important and well-known International Group. Headquarters of the Spanish Company are in Barcelona. Products of highest quality with strong promotional backing. High volume of trade and in continuous process of expansion. The person in charge of Marketing will be directly responsible to the Chairman of the Board. He will have the cooperation of the Commercial Director, Director of the Department of Research and Director of Public Relations. He will have at his disposal a great volume of data and reports, by-products of the Company's high level of organization. A complete command of Spanish and French are required. Educational level: University degree. The posted salary will be based on a background in marketing of products of high consumption with a preference in International Consumer Goods. Previous sales experience is not required. The candidates will be considered on basic factors in the selection, as well as a highly distinguished presence. The remuneration will be in relation to the capacity and experience of the candidate and to previous salary levels achieved. Applications which do not contain evidence of the requirements mentioned above or which are based on recommendation will not be taken into consideration. Only those candidates who are previously notified will be received for an interview. The staff of the Company is aware of the selection. Ref. 3.015

INVESTMENT REPRESENTATIVE



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PEANUTS



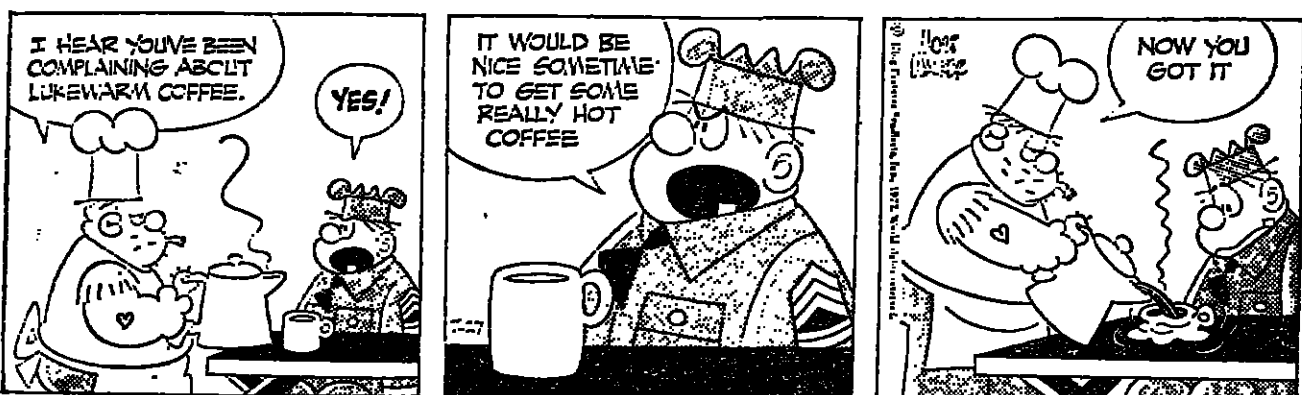
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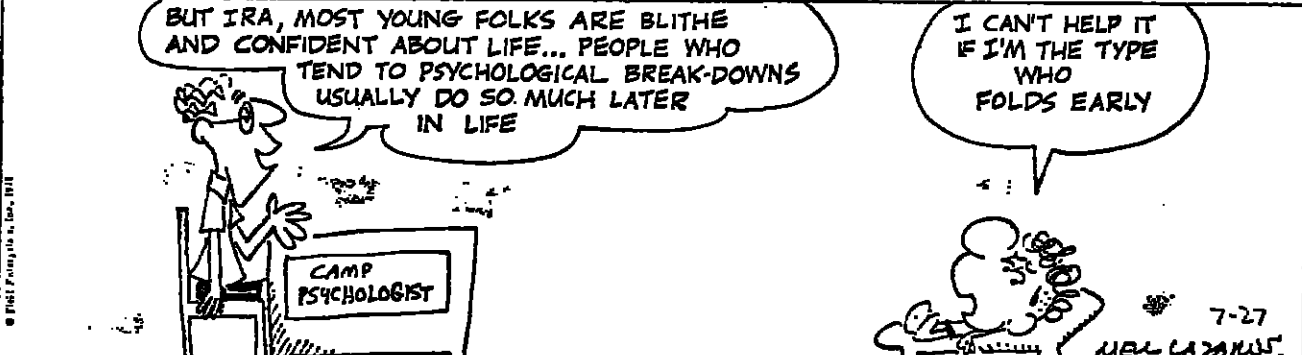
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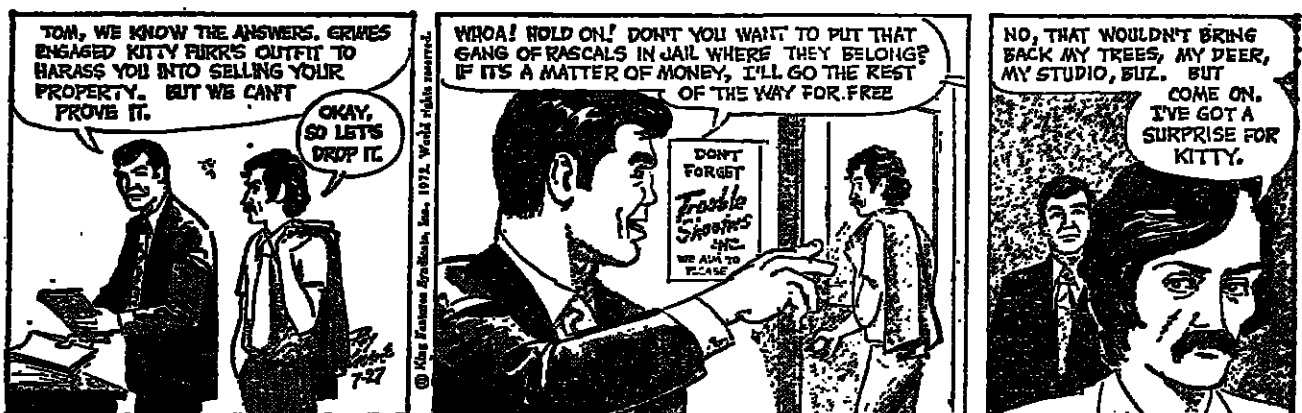
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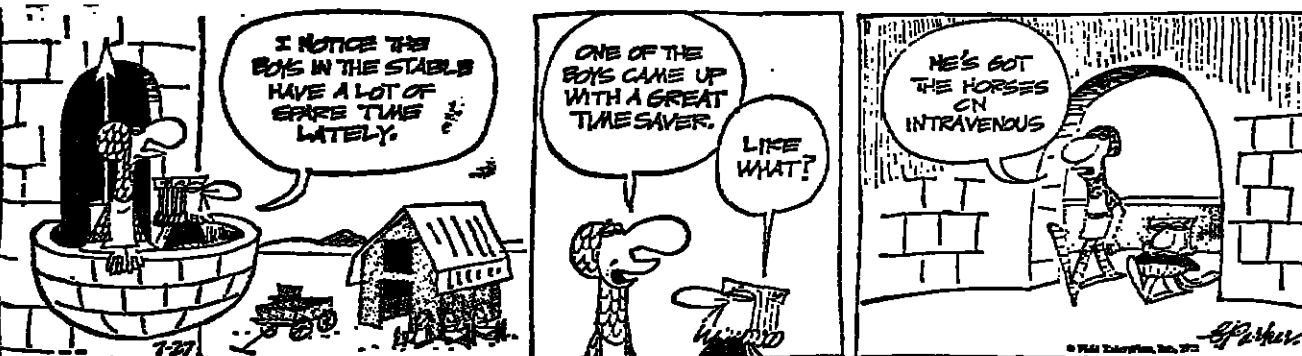
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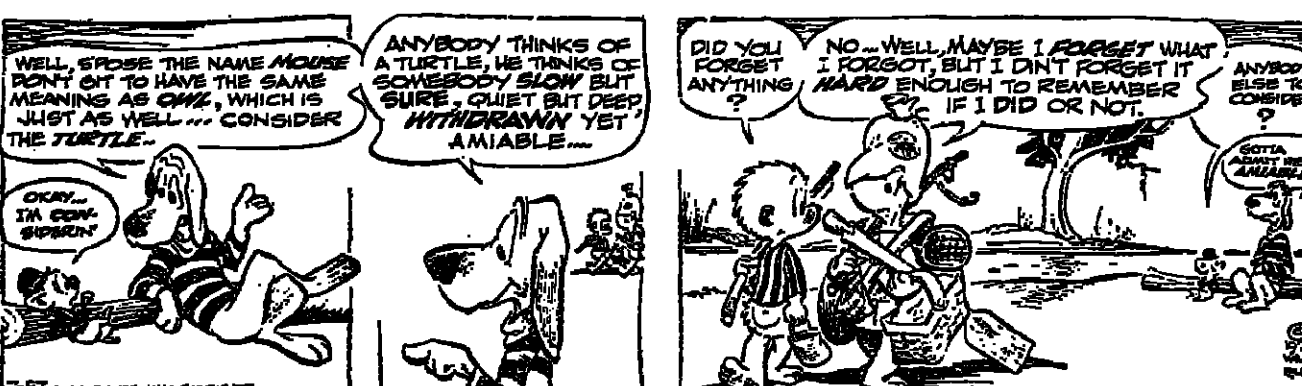
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Seven spades is the best contract for North-South on this deal. It falls only in the unlikely event that East is void in a red suit and West finds the lead to produce the ruff.

Seven hearts is almost as good, but the declarer will go down if either defender has four diamonds headed by a jack, or all five missing diamonds, since he can not afford to try for discards on spades.

For example, if a club is led against seven hearts, South should ruff in dummy, enter his hand with a diamond lead, draw trumps and hope the diamond jack falls conveniently. As it turns out there is no problem.

Should West lead a trump, the declarer must discard his club on the spade ace and then return to his hand by ruffing a spade with a high trump. Again he has no trouble.

However this North-South partnership was afflicted with "match-pointitis," and strained to play in no-trump with the auction shown in the diagram. West was a timid bidder and contented himself with an original pass and a three-club bid on the next round.

North opened a gentle one-spade and followed with a cunning pass of three clubs, hoping for enlightenment. South, who had also been lying low with a giant hand, jumped to four no-trump, expecting to sweep to seven no-trump when his partner revealed two aces.

He was a little irritated to hear seven spades from his partner, but was not deterred from bidding the grand slam in no-trump. He might have held back if he had reflected that unexpected jumps to slam are usually based on a void somewhere.

West, charmed by this development, doubted and cashed eight club tricks for a penalty of 1,500 points.

NORTH
AKQ109543
8
963
—

WEST (D)
82
84
J
AK1098643

EAST
74
652
8742
J752

SOUTH
AKQJ1073
AKQ103
Q

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
Pass 1 Pass 2
3 Pass Pass 4 N.T.
Pass 7 Pass 7 N.T.
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BYE	GOREN	SOPS
LOA	ELIJA	ENJUL
OKA	TLIMETO	TORE
VENTOIVER	SATOUT	
AVIE	TRAMIL	
BROKERS	UNIFICAL	
RUILLER	MAKIN	ALIBI
ALARIO	PLATIE	SICIL
SLOWIDIP	DAIHOMEY	
NISEI	BAR	
DETAICH	NEAREASIT	
ATOP	UNCAISE	WAR
MALE	PIAUSER	ABIE
PLUG	PREIS	YAK

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



